reported to have been of Jewish extraction: and the nineteenth century produced a remarkable galaxy in this field. It is believed that even Lobatschewski, one of the discoverers of absolute geometry, was the son of Jewish parents who had been converted to the Greek Catholic faith. The great pioneers of the last century include, too, K. G. J. Jacobi, of dynamical as well as pure mathematical fame: George Cantor, "The Classic of Mathematicians'', and his namesake Moritz Cantor, the historian of Mathematics: Immanuel Lazarus Fuchs, Leopold Kronecker, Vito Volterra, Leon Konigsberg and many others of equal note. In the younger generation there were Edmund Landau and Helloch Berliner in Germany; J. Hadamard and G. H. Halphen in France.

Pre-eminent, too, was Hermann Minkowski, who gave a great impetus to the mathematical basis of relativity, following upon the conception of a four-dimensional time continuum: while Tullio Levi-Civita—one of the most distinguished figures in Italian academic life to-day—developed the absolute calculus, which was the mathematical instrument necessary for the fashioning of Einstein's ideas.

It was on the basis of the work of Michelson, Minkowski and Levi-Civita that Einstein developed his remarkable thesis. If it is possible to say that there is something Jewish in the tenacity which can persist in a long sequence of thankless research, in the flash of genius which can evolve a new explanation of the

data so laboriously collected, and in the courage which can maintain an unpopular theory in the teeth of opposition and contempt, then the Theory of Relativity is (as the adverse critics of its author maintain) essentially Jewish. But scientific research knows nothing of racial and religious distinctions, and in point of fact this, like every other conquest of knowledge, is a human